Amneements.

CASINO-2-8-The Rounders.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine Matograph.

KEITH'S-12:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30 to 1 a. m.—Vaudeville.
LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN—Concerts.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—S:15—The Man in the Mo MANHATTAN BEACH—4 and 7—Sousa's Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—The Jolly Musketeer.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
6T. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Popular Orchestral Concepts

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW,

New-Mork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury and Secretary Chamberlain made statements in Parliament regarding the situation in South Africa.

The attitude of the natives in the Samoan Islands garding the situation in South Africa. The attitude of the natives in the Samoan Islands is unsatisfactory; the High Commission was expected to leave the islands on board the Badger on July 16. — The funeral of President Heureaux took place at Santiago de las Cabaileros, Santo Domingo; signs of an expected insurrection in behalf of Jiminez continue in the Dominican Republic. — The "Temps," of Paris, says the new France-American convention will be very advantageous to France. — The final acts of the Peace Conference are being drafted by a committee at The Hague. — The Marine Court at Halifax declared the captain of the Red Cross steamer Portia responsible for the loss of the vessel. — Four men were crushed to death in the wreck of a construction train on a Nova Scotia railroad. — A Spanish transport left Manila for the Carolines to repatriate the Spanish garrison and inhabitants of the islands. inhabitants of the islands.

carolines to repart the silands.

DOMESTIC.—The President passed a quiet day at Platisburg and Mrs. McKinley was reported much improved.

Attorney General Griggs rendered three opinions defining the rights and duties of the War Department in regard to granting franchises in Porto Rico.

Secretary Long ordered the cruiser New-Orleans and the gunboat Machias to Santo Domingo as a precautionary measure for protection of American interests.

Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa arrived at San Francisco on a four months' leave of absence; he said he probably would not return to Apia.

Governor Candler of Georgia set forth his views on lynching, and attributed crime among negroes to the evil influences of carpet baggers and fanatics, proposing moral education and groes to the evil influences of carpet baggers and fanatics, proposing moral education and suffrage restriction as remedies. —— The Constance, challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup. beat the Canadian boat Glencalrn III by two minutes and fifteen seconds in the first race of the series. — The Cleveland strike appeared practically at an end, and there were no

CITY.—Stocks were more active and advanced in price. — Winners at Brighton Beach: Dan Cupid. Ten Candles, Exit, Briar Sweet, Peace, St. Clair. — Archbishop Ireland returned from abroad and talked of his trip. — Controller Coler conferred with Governor Roosevelt about the new Civil Service rules as they apply city Finance Department. = Bockhaven, who was bitten by a mad dog, and on whom the Buisson cure for hydrophobia was tried, died at the New-York Hospital. was tried, died at the New York land and ex-convict, was discovered by Mrs. Anna Heath packing up silverware and jewelry at her home, No. 971 East One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st.; he jumped over a fence into the street, and fired two shots at a mail carrier who tried to stop him; he knocked the carrier senseless and ran on, followed by policemen, who fired over his head; he tripped and fell, and was caught, with property worth \$2,500 in his possession. meyer the Consolation Cup.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Part ly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 75%.

THE REVOLT AGAINST GOEBEL.

It is encouraging to note the genuine vitality and rapid spread of the revolt in Kentucky against the Democratic nominee for Governor, William A. Goebel, and all that his extraordinary candidacy represents. In view of the demoralization which has overtaken the Democratic party in Kentucky since it purged itself in 1896 of the elements which in the past had given it distinction and respectability, no serious protest against the scandalous methods by which the present head of the State ticket secured his nomination might have been looked for. But the party which only four years ago boasted the leadership of men like Carlisle. Buckner, Lindsay, Hardln and John Young Brown has apparently not yet sunk to the depth of accepting a candidate who owes his title to an unblushing exercise of all the rethan it seems disposed to sustain or palliate that candidate's programme of applying his peculiar housebreaking method to all future canvasses of the State at Frankfort.

In spite of Colonel Bryan's ingenious appeal to the Kentucky Democrats to submit to a little domestic burglary now rather than imperil the cause of free silver coinage in 1900, opposition within the Democratic ranks to Mr. Goebel's candidacy seems to be taking organized shape and acquiring a dangerous impetus. The announcement by John Young Brown, an ex-Governor of the State and a silver leader of standing and influence, that he will gladly head an opposition Democratic ticket, has been supplemented by the statement of Major P. P. Johnston, for several years past the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that he will Lieutenant Governor. Arrangements are being made to hold an independent State convention to put a full list of anti-Goebel nominees in the field, and there is even some talk already of Representatives in the State Legislature to unite with the Republicans at a special session called by the Governor to repeal the chief prop of Mr. Goebel's political fortunes-the odious election law.

It should be understood that the men who are opposing Senator Goebel's election in 1800 are in no way identified with the promoters and managers of the independent Democratic movements of 1895 and 1896. That revolt had as its inspiration the unwillingness of the Sound Money element in the party to indorse the candidacy of P Wat Hardin for Governor or W. J. Bryan for President. It mustered strength enough to defeat the silver nominees on those two canvasses; but since 1897 it has lost all vitality. The leaders in the present movement have been prominent in the regular Democratic organization, and are in complete touch with the rank and file, who three years ago turned their backs on Cleveland, Carlisle and Watterson and enthusiastically accepted the Chicago platform. Their hostility to the Democratic candidate for Governor is not based on mere differences of policy or opinion, but on the keenest sense of personal injustice and outrage.

and in no way identified with Blue Grass interests. His candidacy is that of a forcibly converted "gold bug," masquerading in silver livery, whose chief newspaper support comes from a journal which still defiantly upholds the single gold standard. His questionable zeal for silver might, indeed, be overlooked; but rankling still deeper in the breasts of his opponents is the chagrin of their brutal and humiliating defeat at Louisville-a defeat made possible by fraud and trickery, and attended by abuses of power for which they are now seeking an adequate and wholly justifiable re-

Opposition of this violent and determined character within the party has naturally alarmed the author of the new system of "knock down and drag out" politics. His uneasiness is shared apparently by the Democratic National Committee and the prospective candidate of the party for the Presidency in 1900. There is everything to justify this budding panic. Indeed, with an excellent Republican candidate, Judge Taylor, already in the field, a separate State ticket nominated by the Populists and an independent Democratic rival to face of John Young Brown's strength and popularity, Mr. Goebel's political future is more than clouded. His defeat and the retention of Kentucky thereby in the list of Republican States promise to constitute one of the most agreeable surprises of the general elections next fall.

DOING THE PRESIDENT INJUSTICE. Recent dispatches from Washington conveying a suggestion of official inspiration have represented the President as desirous above all things to replace General Alger at the head of the War Department with a lawyer who could formulate a plan for the government of the detached territories of the United States. With reference to these intimations it seems both safe and desirable to express a positive opinion that they do the President serious injustice. He is a man of excellent common sense, with a keen perception of the condition and trend of public feeling, and he must therefore be aware that the one thing which the people demand of the War Department just now is that it should vigorously prosecute the war in the Philippines and bring it to a successful close at the earliest possible moment. Other tasks are relatively unimportant and can wait. This task must be

There is another obvious reason for believing that these dispatches, so far as they are credited, place the President in a false light before the country. No other Chief Magistrate of recent times has shown such scrupulous respect for the rights and even the claims of Congress. If Mr. McKinley has erred at all in this regard it has been rather in hesitating to assert his own undoubted prerogatives, as, for example, in the critical period when the issue of peace or war with Spain was hanging in the balance. No one knows better than he that there is nothing in the Constitution clearer than its assignment to Congress of the power and duty to provide for the government of territories, and no one is less likely to countenance a usurpation of that function. Why, then, should the President be represented as proposing to do this work for Congress, and to that end putting into the War Sec-CITY.-Stocks were more active and advanced retary's place a lawyer supposed to be capable of undertaking it? Congress has plenty of lawyers in its own membership. If it should not choose to adopt their suggestions it could readily obtain suggestions from others. Neither Congress nor the country is so thoroughly satisfied with the actual work legitimately done by the War Department under its recent head as to receive with equanimity the extraordinary statement that a new head has been chosen for it not so much with reference to improving its necessary and imperative service, but expressly with a view to doing something else which primarily belongs to the Senate and House of Representa-

We are confident that the President has entertained no such idea. If it is contended that the new Secretary is a lawyer whose engrossing professional engagements have left him little opportunity to employ his talents in other fields of activity, the answer must be that the President is persuaded that Mr. Root will nevertheless prove to be a vigorous executive, fully competent and contented to correct the abuses of his Department and perform the work for which it is at present imperfectly organized.

EX-MAYOR GRACE ON THE TARIFF. It is a good time to think a little. Ex-Mayor Grace stated to ex-Secretary Tracy that he was now convinced that the prosperity and stupendous growth of the country were due in no small degree to the policy of Protection, according to the correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press." who thereupon asked the ex-

Mayor about it, and quotes his reply thus: Yes, I did tell General Tracy that, and I have recently felt free to ay it to others, never ashamed of my convictions who were in perfect sympathy with the tariff views expressed by Mr. Cleveland in his famous mes-sage, and with those held by the great bedy of the Democratic party, and I am not ashamed now to say that in the light of recent events I have completely changed those views, and now see, as I believe, clearly that the amazing growth see, as I believe, clearly that the amazing growth in all that makes for permanently prosperous conditions and in all influences that have so recently established the United States as a first Power among the nations of the world, not only politically, but financially and commercially, is due in great measure to the policy of Protection. I never dreamed that the time would come when I should be willing to make an admission of this kind. But facts are stronger than theories and the fact remains that in the than theories, and the fact remains that in the last six years we have had abundant proof that there is some fallacy, so far as the United States is concerned, in the doctrine which the Demo-cratic party held and which Mr. Cleveland proclaimed in his message, and, on the other hand, there was truth in the claims made by McKinley. by Dingley, by Morrill, and by the other great Protectionists, and so understanding this, I am now ready to say that I see the truth.

Democrats have not gained the laurels of Mr. sense who, driving on a country road, comes to Grace for candid speech. Everybody hears such a railroad crossing over which perhaps a train admissions from his Democratic friends. But passes once an hour looks and listens for danwhen one has the manliness to say such a ger. But the bicycle rider dashes about where thing, knowing that it will be printed, he gains a reputation for courage which others may be had a whole desert of smooth pavement on envy. They feel that he is right, and they know that he has only expressed their own turned, and where he could not possibly be inconvictions. But he has less fear of partisan jured even if it was. The nature of a bleycle is getting some of the anti-Goebel Senators and criticism than they have yet shown. Yet it such that it is especially risky to force it into would be infinitely better for the country if narrow spaces and among heavier vehicles. But the many thousands who have the opinion its very readiness to tip over, its unfitness for a ascribed to Mayor Grace would express it as

Tariff agitation, any fear of radical tariff re-So much men admit who persistently demand tariff reduction without regard to policy. will do mischief for a time, they say, but will ways counted as supporting the traditional a radical reduction of tariff is expected. The fear of that always disturbs business, and the in 1893. So long as Democrats of Mayor tory promises panic. But if all who felt as he

Republicans are not greatly enamoured of excellence of Republican principles in practical those spots, seems merely to urge them there, Mr. Goebel's triumph is in their eyes that of they can appreciate the manly courage of his you see I cannot stop?" They throw upon

victory on Free Trade lines would be impos-

an alien and intruder in Kentucky politics born | declaration, and for public reasons wish that in Pennsylvania, living in a Cincinnati, suburb | many more Democrats were as manly. If there were, a great danger attending a Democratic success would be removed, and while the Republican party would to that extent lose an advantage the country would gain. It would be a blessing for all business and industry if Democrats in number sufficient to dictate the policy of their party would declare the same convictions which he expresses. Unhappily, they will not, and that is one of the reasons why the Democratic party has to be fought

and beaten. Until the Democratic party becomes a "loyal opposition," in the language of European polities, a body of men who stand by what is good in the work of the party in power, and oppose only what proves bad, there will be no opposition in this country worth the name. The one chance for Democracy of getting to be a party, in a good sense, is to become as frank and as manly as Mayor Grace, and to throw overcoard such of its convictions and purposes as are proved hostile to the public welfare.

THE DOMINICAN SITUATION.

There are persistent rumors of political plots and impending revolutions in Santo Domingo, though with little apparent ground. At the present writing there seems to be no adequate cause for changing the opinion expressed immediately upon announcement of President Heureaux's death that the crime was the wreaking of a private revenge and had little or no political significance. This opinion was based partly on the fact that President Heureaux had been an eminently popular Chief Magistrate, commanding the support of all parties and credited by all with having secured for the country a stability of government and a general prosperity never known before. It is strengthened by the fact that neither before the murder were there any symptoms of revolution nor have there been any since. Dominicans may not be versed in the highest culture of political revolutionists, but they probably know that a revolution is not to be effected by killing just one mar and doing nothing more.

There will doubtless be, as indeed there al ready is, a flocking to the scene of all manner of discontented and ambitious men eager to profit from whatever disturbance of affairs there may be. Some professional revolutionists may try to stir up trouble. It is even rumored that General Gomez, having finished his work in Cuba, will make some effort to secure the Dominican Presidency-a rumor which it is difficult to credit. All such attacks upon the established order in Santo Domingo will be deplorable from every point of view. They will especially meet with the reprobation of Americans. It must be confessed that in past years individual citizens of this country have more than once contributed to disorder and to revolt in the lands of tropical America. They have never done so with the sympathy or countenance of the United States Government. It is to be hoped none will be so unworthy as to join in such movements now. Certainly they would be deserving of the severest possible punishment at the hands of this Government. For the United States-formerly interested in the order of those lands in a general way-is now specially and specifically interested therein. It has some of those very lands under its own control, and its task in governing them will be made the easier by the maintenance of peace and the promotion of

civilization in all the others. We have hitherto commented upon the unfortunate attitude of holding aloof that this country once assumed toward its southern neighbors. That attitude has been abandoned, and in its place there is a decided leaning toward those lands in amity and desire for mutual welfare. That is the attitude now to be maintained toward the Dominican Republic. moral influence of the United States, and not only of the Government but of all citizens in so far as they come into any sort of contact with that republic, will tell immeasurably toward the preservation of law and order and the persistence of the republic in the paths wisely marked been slain. This country does not want an anarchic State for the next neighbor of Porto Rico. There will be little fear of its having one if it plays the true part in the present crisis.

RECKLESS CYCLING.

The distressing accident which resulted in the death of Miss Adelaide Miller is one that should not pass unheeded by bicycle riders in our crowded city streets. This unfortunate young woman has paid with her life the penalty for recklessness which is so common, so unnoticed and so unrebuked that doubtless she and thousands of others have habitually indulged in it without realizing the extent of their own folly. The street railway motorman has much to answer for in the matter of personal injuries, and both law and public opinion hold him to a strict account for the degree of care he exercises for the lives of those who share the use of the street with him. But the motorman is helpless before those who throw themselves under his wheels. That is apparently what Miss Miller did. She attempted to ride along a narrow passage over several tracks, and then beside an iron fence, between it and a cartrack. It was distinctly a dangerous undertaking even with the exercise of the most careful observation for the approach of railroad train or trolley car. It was the extreme of carelessness to go there in headlong haste without noticing cars until one was so close at hand that attempts to get out of the way only added to the danger. No sane person would think of doing such a thing If prevailing habit had not made taking risks on a bicycle alarmingly common.

A woman who should attempt to ride horseback in a narrow space between a wall and a railroad train, or even to ride horseback down Broadway at a crowded hour amid the trucks, would be regarded as a proper object for police The only thing surprising here is that other attention. Any man or woman of ordinary cars and trucks are passing every instant as if which his wheel could not possibly be overcrush, seems to urge cyclists to take special risks in this particular. The difficulty of working their way slowly through a dangerous maze duction, always affects business disastrously. tempts them to rush headlong into the worst of the danger. Rather than dismount in a difficult position they dash over cartracks before cars they would not think of running in front of on pay in the end. The silver Democrats are al- foot, though there would be much less chance of their tripping and falling in front of the wheels Democratic policy, and if that party succeeds than of their tire slipping at a rail and throw-

The reckless bicycle rider is not only a dannext Democratic success may be expected to ger to himself, but an annoyance and a menace produce another such prostration as occurred to others. It may be necessary to apply here the Paris rule that holds responsible as a public of-Grace's opinion stay silent a Democratic vic- fender the person who puts himself in the way to be run over. Nobody who goes through our does were to speak their minds a Democratic streets can fail to see that thousands of riders presume on their helplessness as an excuse for their recklessness. The fact that they cannot handle their machines in dangerous spots, inmen like Mr. Grace, who admit the surpassing stead of suggesting to them the avoidance of work and still prefer to be Democrats. But relying on the cry, "Get out of my way-don't

others the burden of protecting them from the dangers they wilfully risk as the rider of no other vehicle would think of doing and as the rider of no other vehicle would be tolerated in doing.

CONEY ISLAND INFAMIES.

It seems necessary to speak plainly about Coney Island. The subject is a revolting one. It would be far more agreeable, or less disagreeable, to have it dealt with by a criminal court sitting in camera. But since the police, under the baleful influence of Tammany and the worse than contemptible chieftninship of Devery, fail to take action, there is no recourse but to expose the hideous state of affairs which exists in this "wide open" metropolis, trusting to public sentiment to force the officials to perform their scandalously neglected duty.

When Captain Price, of the "Tenderloin" pre inct, came home from England the other day he talked very loud about the vice of London, saying the Strand was far worse than any part of New-York. We have no doubt that the Strand is pretty bad. But if Captain Price or Chief Devery or any of the Police Commissioners of this city will take the trouble to go to Coney Island any night, in plain clothes, and will use his eyes, he will there see an openness, a flagrancy and an obtrusive loathsomeness of vice such as the Strand at its worst never approaches. He will there see shameless women publicly exhibiting themselves on the stage in a state not of practical nudity, but in some cases of absolute nakedness. He will see such disgusting shows given with the utmost openness before crowds not only of men and boys, but of women and girls. And he will see it done with an accompaniment of speech and other suggestive mediums so vile that not even hint of them can be given here without offence. This, we say, is done, not in secret rooms, to which entrance is gained surreptitiously by the debauched few, but in front of open booths, directly abutting upon the public

We have no desire to dwell upon so unsavory theme. We mention it only to indicate to the government and police and general public of this city what is the moral state of the principal summer pleasure resort of New-York under the "wide open" dispensation of Tammany Hall. The "Tenderloin" has long been bad enough. Any one has been able to find in its haunts any depth of degradation his dehauched tastes might desire. But there he would have to seek for it, and the worst abomnations were practised behind closed doors. At Coney Island one does not need to seek it. The worst things are flaunted openly, thrust upon the eyes and ears of every passer by, on the Bowery and even on Surf-ave., whether he wants to see and hear them or not. Every man, woman and child that goes down to Coney Island in the evening is in danger of being confronted with such revolting spectacles as hat which we have mentioned.

What do the police think about it? What is the government of this city going to do about it? Have the various organizations for the correction of evil any interest in it? And the great mass of decent men and women in this city, will they countenance within the municipal limits a state of affairs which for shameless debauchery recalls the worst days of Pompell and Capri?

When the Councilmen learn that contempt of court is not a bailable offence they will probably come down without waiting for the Court to

Mr. Rossiter and Mr. Johnson have amicably ended their little controversy, and the prospective value as news of Mr. Parsons's promised exposure of the "clique of stock jobbing politicians" is going down the toboggan slide,

General Wood officially reports that the yellow fever epidemic at Santiago has ended. He believed when he returned to his post that he could stop it, and instantly took vigorous measures to verify his opinion. A clear case of faith and works, with legitimate result.

If there really is no law requiring that streetcars should be stopped to take on or let off passengers, the sooner one is enacted the bet-

Seventeen tons of jaded watermelons were destroyed on Thursday by the Health Department. Anybody with a taste for figures is at liberty to compute the amount of colic which was thus

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is having some discussions with its locomotive englneers on its elevated railroads concerning their status and their wages when electricity is substituted for steam on those lines. The men fear that their wages will be reduced to the level of the motormen on the surface lines. Without prejudging the case, it may be said that if the company can afford to pay the men a certain rate now it will be at least as well able to pay them the same when its roads are operated by the more economical electric system. And as for the responsibility the men are under, and the attention and skill required of them, these will certainly be as great on the swifter running electric trains. We reckon the men will be able to put up a pretty strong argument against any reduction of pay.

bel, of Kentucky, might soon be in position to play a star engagement as the man without a

The petition of the King and chief men of Kusale for the annexation of their island by the United States comes a few days behind the fair. They have already been sold by Spain to Germany, and it is to be feared the bargain will have to stand.

PERSONAL.

William Hopkins, who has recently passed a creditable examination for a lieutenancy in the United States Marine Corps, saw service during the war with Spain as an officer in the 1st Regithe war with Spain as an officer in the 1st Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, under General Griffin. Lieutenant Hopkins is a son of ex-Representative Hopkins, one of the few Democrats ever elected to Congress from Pittsburg, who came within a narrow margin of being the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in the year Governor Pattison was elected to that office. Lieutenant Hopkins is both a mechanical and civil engineer and is a graduate of Lehigh University.

George Truesdell, who has been elected to the presidency of the Washington Traction and Eletric Street Railroad Company, the position which was offered to General Leonard Wood, is a native of Onondaga County, this State. In his youth he attended the University of Michigan, and there studied civil engineering. When President Lincoln issued his call for troops he enlisted as a private in the 12th New-York Volunteers, in April, 1861, and in the 12th New-York Volunteers, in April, 1861, and served with distinction, being promoted successively to the posts of lieutenant and captain. At the battle of Gaines's Mill, in June, 1862, he was badly wounded, and was in the hospital for several months. At the expiration of the enlistment period of his regiment, three years, Captain Truesdell was appointed paymaster, with the rank of major, and served in this capacity until he was mustered out in February, 1869. After the war he was employed in the Paymaster General's office in Washington, receiving the brevet rank of lleutenant colonol formeritorious services during the war. He has lived in Washington continuously since that time, except for a period of two years, when he followed his profession of civil engineering in New-Jersey. He established himself in the real estate business in Washington, and later undertook the development and improvement of his own property.

Leutenant Colonel Curtis Gulid, who aspires to

Lieutenant Colonel Curtis Guild, who aspires to Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts graduated from Harvard in 1881, receiving the highest degree granted by the university. After an extensive tour in Europe, he started, at \$7 a week, as bill collector and travelling agent for "The Boston Commercial Bulletin." his father's paper, ultimately rising to a partnership in the business. He sinc was a delegate at large to the last Republican Na-

tional Convention, and during the campaign he stumped ten States in the interest of the Republican party. He was appointed to the office of brigadier general and inspector general of rifle practice for Massachusetts by Governor Wolcott, but on the breaking out of war, so anxious was he to see active service that he resigned this office and enlisted as first ileutenant and adjutant of the 6th Massachusetts Reziment. Later, however, owing to a scarcity of officers in the Regular Army, he was appointed lieutenant colonel and inspector general and assigned to General Lee's command. At the close of his service as a volunteer the President tendered him an appointment as military member of the Colonial Commission, to frame laws for Cuba and Porto Rico. This position meant an absence of two years from business and home, and for this reason Mr. Guild felt obliged to decline it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Professor A. M. Leonard, Chicago's "apostle of the Mission of the Messenger of Truth," has discovered that the advent of the "kissing bug" presages the end of the world. In a thunderous and sulphuric discourse before a large audience in Chicago the other night he pronounced the mysterious picipes to be the veritable locust which the Book of Revelation says shall come from the bottomiess plt, attack men with the sting of the scorpion, from the effects of whose bite the victim shall linger five months, and which fastens itself upon those whose foreheads do not bear the seal of the Lord. Professor Leonard read extensively from the Book of Revelation, applying each verse to several recent calamities, such as the cyclone at St. Louis, the sinking of La Bourgogne and the tornado in Wisconsin. When he had finished his lecture two in the audience announced that they believed what he said to be true, but Wheeler, a courageous layman, signified that he did not accept the professor's theory. This was the only expression of dissent from the new explanation of the mission of the "kissing bug."

'He showed me his bank book last night."

"Yes?"
"We're engaged."
"They say he's a great firt."
"That's all right. I've got the bank book."(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Vanity Fair" believes if the birth of a third daughter to the Czar and Czarina may be regarded as something like a calamity to Russia, the even is of still more serious import to that eminent physiologist, Professor Schenk. It will be remembered that he startled the world last year by an nouncing the discovery of a certain method for determining beforehand the sex of any "little stranger.'

A large number of clients in quest of heirs male sought the doctor's advice, and among these were Nicholas I and his charming consort.

Professor Schenk's services were called in too late to alter the sex of the Grand Duchess Tatiana On this occasion his injunctions were strictly carried out from the first, and "Vanity Fair" the result is hardly calculated to inspire confidence in his treatment.

The Change She Needed.—Mr. Clubman (appearing at the breakfast table for the first time in a month)—You are looking depressed and discontented, dear. I believe you require a change.

Mrs. Clubman—I am well aware of that, John, but I can't get it without going through the distasteful notoriety of divorce proceedings.—(Richmond Dispatch. ond Dispatch.

"Not many people know that the average growth of the finger nails is one thirty-second of an inch a week, or a little more than one and a half inches observed a physician recently. owth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during sickness and abnence from good, nourishing food it is retarded, Nails grow faster in summer than in winter, and the growth differs for different fingers, being usually most rapid in the middle finger and slow est in the thumb. The average time taken for each finger nail to grow to its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man of sev-enty years of age would have renewed his nails 186 times. Taking the length of each nail at half an inch, he would have grown seven feet nine inches of nail on each finger, and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of seventy-seven feet

A little girl who was trying to tell a friend how absent minded her grandpa was said: "He walks around thinking about nothing, and when he re-members it he then forgets that what he thought of was something entirely different from what he wanted to remember."—(Boston Christian Register.

Monroe Hedges, 106 years old, whipped his eighty year old son Hiram at Indianapolis the other day placed him in the hands of surgeons. The fa her lives in a little house in Anderson, Ind. He claims the distinction of being the man who drove the first spike on the first rallway ever constructed in Indiana. His ninety-nine year old wife died recently. His strength and mental activity are something marvellous. Hiram was one of the bables of the family.

"Do yer belave there's luck in a horseshoe, Den-"Not a bit. Norah hung wan over the childer' cradle an' it fell an' bruk his nose."—(Boston Com

A freight train pulled into a station on the Boston and Maine recently, and a ventriloquist on the platform thought he would have some sport, so he threw his voice under the car, saying: "Let me out; let me out!" The station agent was called, and he hastened to unfasten the door of a car. After working for a time, he got the door open and out walked four tramps, all of whom disclaimed having asked to be let out. The ventriloquist had builded better than he knew, and had stepped up the ride of the four hoboes, who were left behind.

Not Fitted for the Work.—"That man will never make a ball player," said the manager of the club. 'He can't catch anything." "How do you know?" "He was once a detective."—(Chicago Post.

The proverbial slowness of Philadelphia does not apply to the undertakers of that city. As one of the Philadelphia papers has pointed out, undertakers, like policemen, are wanted badly when they are wanted at all. The other day an undertaker of that city received a summons, to which he speedily responded, only to find that an innocent child, who had been advised to have a funeral for a dead hen, had taken the first step in the arrangement by calling an undertaker. The Riley family live at Thirty-first and Reed sts. The youngest hopeful had a hen and a brood of chickens. When the mother died he was inconsolable, until a boarder advised the funeral. The little fellow ran to the undertaker's, who hurrledly nessed his horse and drove to the Riley residence. coming aroused the neighborhood, who imagined all sorts of fatalities, but when the joke came

out even the perspiring undertaker laughed. There's Always Hope.—Clara—I wish I hadn't been invited to the reception, because now I shall have to give her a wedding present. Maud-Never mind. You may get married your-self some day.—(Detroit Free Press.

SOCIAL GAYETY AT NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., July 28 (Special).-To-day's social

entertainments included a luncheon this afternoon by Mrs. A. C. Dulles, the regular weekly outing of the Clambake Club, dinners this evening by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. J. Mason and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and a dance at the Chalet by Miss Estelle Willoughby, in honor of the junior officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Again this year, Heary Walters, owner of the steam yacht Narad., has offered a cup to be competed for by the 30-looters, the race to take place Tuesday, August 15, the day after the Astor Cup races off this port. This is known as the Narada Cup, and has been offered by Mr. Walters for three

Next week Congressman D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, who is to be speaker of the next National House of Representatives, is expected here as House of Representatives, is expected here as guest of Congressmen Buil and Capron. His visit will be an informal one, similar to those he is making among his fellow members in New-England and other parts of the country. During his stay here Mr. Henderson will make an inspection of the training and torpedo stations and the War College, and if the North Atlantic Squadron is here, a visit to the ships will be included in the programme. On one day of his visit it is proposed to take Congressman Henderson to Providence to partake of a clam dinner at Pomham, and it is hoped at this dinner to have present all the New-England Congressmen. With to-day's sitting the sessions of the War College for the present summer are practically ended, the important series of lectures by naval officers, including those on the lessons of the Spanish war by Captain B. H. McCalla, being materially condensed and abridged. Early next week the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, whose officers practically make up the classes under instruction, are to sail for Bar Harbor, and by the time of their return the senson will be so late that the sessions of the college will not be again resumed. To-day's exercises included a closing address by the president. Ommander C. H. Stockton, on international law. The dispatch boat Dolphin, with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen on board, airived from the castward just before dark this evening and was saluted by the Indiana, flagship of the fleet. She is not expected to remain here long.

The cruiser New Orleans, Captain Edwin N. Longuecker, is under orders to sail for Santo Domingo to protect American interests there in the crisis following the assassination of President Heureaux, and is expected to go to-morrow. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron since her arrival from New Orleans a few weeks ago. guest of Congressmen Bull and Capron. His visit

WHERE THE CONTEMPT LIES

ALDERMAN P. TECUMBEH SHERMAN ON THE MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: I request the favor of being allowed to say a few words in your columns in regard to the pending mandamus proceedings against the Municipal Assembly, concerning which the public rests under a complete misapprehension. At the meetings of the Council and the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday last there was served on each body a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding them and each of them and their members to vote forthwith affirmatively on an ordinance authorizing the issue of certain bonds to pay for work on the new Hall of Records. The writ was by its terms returnable August 21. The ordinance referred to had originated in the Department of Finance (the Controller's office), had passed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and was pending in the Council, where it was "held up." It had never come before the Board of Aldermen.

I do not know on what grounds the Councilmen opposed it, but there were ugly rumors floating around concerning the contract for the work and the action of the Corporation Counsel's department in the matter, and, as a member of the Board of Aldermen, I had determined that when the matter came before us I would demand some explanation and particulars, and if the same were not furnished (and particulars and explanations are practically never given to us by the departments), to vote against it. This would, perhaps, have been illogical and technically wrong, as we have nothing to do with the contract. But one does not like even indirectly to approve of what appears to be a fraud.

To return to the Municipal Assembly last Tuesday: The Council is not composed of law. yers; they did not give proper weight to the fact that the mandamus directed them to proceed forthwith, but thought that they had until the return day, August 21, to act. They accordingly adopted a resolution, calling the writ extraordinary as it was requested the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and directed him to move to set it aside. This resolution subsequently passed the Board of Aldermen, and has been signed by the Mayor. Surely there was no deliberate contempt of court in this.

In the Board of Aldermen the condition was still more extraordinary. When we met we did not know that this writ applied to us, as the ordinance was not before us; it was therefore a dramatic surprise when, at the opening of our meeting, this peremptory order, issued on the consent of our counsel, was read, commanding us to forthwith vote affirmatively on an ordinance not before us and on which we could not lawfully vote. We could not originate an ordinance then and there, for the charter prescribes that such ordinances must originate in the Department of Finance, be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and only thereafter and when transmitted to us can we validly vote thereon. For us to have drawn up a proposition in the terms of such an ordinance and voted on it would only have been trifling with the court, for such a proposition could never become a valid ordinance, but would have been absolutely vold and useless, The Corporation Counsel, our legal adviser, had favored us with no advice on the point, but had left us to our own resources; to have applied to him then for advice would have been useless, for his department has never promptly responded to our requests for advice

We therefore did the best we could, and adopted a resolution requesting the Controller promptly to prepare and forward to us a proper ordinance to enable us to comply with the mandate of the Court. In all our debate and proceedings there was not a word of disrespect of the Supreme Court. There was, however, considerable contempt expressed for the Corporation Counsel's department, in which expressions I heartily joined. I believe that it was probably proper that such a mandamus should be issued, and find no fault with the attorneys who applied for it. But it was not issued upon the judgment retion of the Court, but upon of the Corporation Counsel. We do not trust the judgment or the motives of his department in such matters. We do not believe that he should have allowed this writ, commanding us instantly to do an impossibility, to descend on us with his consent and without consultation with or notice or warning to us.

His department either knew that this matte was not before us or could have learned the fact upon consultation with us. I believe that they knew it. I believe that their failure to consult with and to advise us was a breach of the duty which an attorney owes to his clients. From all the circumstances of the case I am forced to believe that the Law Department's action in this matter was dictated by improper motives; that the object was to create a false public impression as to our conduct, to hold us up to public odium, and to subject us to personal annoyance and inconvenience. It was simply a piece of personal political byplay to the galleries. And the members of the Board of Aldermen, without regard to party or personal character, education or ability, resent it accordingly.

I do not mean to say that the members of the Municipal Assembly are perfect or are all actuated by proper motives. I do believe that the Municipal Assembly should be deprived of many of its present powers, and one branch of it abolished. But I do not believe that it is fair for the public to sympathize with the Law Department in this matter. And if they do so I am sure that it is in ignorance of the facts, and without a correct idea as to what are the departments of the city government in which the greatest opportunities for corruption and wrong-

The Law Department is one of the most dangerous departments in the city government. It deserves, therefore, to be carefully watched, and not to be placed upon a pinnacle and its mandates given the same force as orders of the Supreme Court. We will obey the order of the Court as soon as possible; in the mean time, however, our contempt for the Law Department must not be construed into contempt of court. P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

New-York, July 28, 1890.

SECRETARY ALGER HERE.

IN THE CITY FOR A FEW HOURS ON HIS WAT

Russell A. Alger, the Secretary of War, who is to give up his office to Elihu Root on August L came to this city yesterday and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel about noon. He remained in the hotel about two hours, and then went away. He had nothing to say regarding his resignation of the office of Secretary of War while he was at the hotel. It was understood that he was on his way to New-England, where he intended to visit friends

ANTI-VACCINATION CRUSADE.

LEICESTER GUARDIANS MANDAMUSED-POPULAR SYMPATHY SHOWN.

London, July 28.-An interesting case, the out come of the anti-vaccination crusade, was opened in the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, when the Leicester Guardians, consisting of thirty-five men and five women, appeared to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel the appointment of a vaccination officer. The Guardians were elected under a pledge to resist compulsory vaccination. During the journey of the Guardians to London crowds of sympathizers met them at various stations and loudly cheered them. Upon their arrival at London they were met by huge crowds, who cheered the "Leicester martyrs" and accompanied them in procession. The Court man